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NO. 12.

REPORT

Of the Executive Committee of the Oxford County Temperance Society, at their Anniversary held at Bethel, July 5, 1831.

To the members of Oxford County Temperance Society,

BRETHREN—Your Executive Committee once more rejoice to meet you at the celebration of our anniversary. If there be any thing congenial to the finer emotions of a benevolent heart, it is found in the association of kindred spirits, all inspired with the love of their fellow men, uniting their minds and feelings in pursuit of new sources of happiness, and seeking new ways and means of banishing suffering and distress. Here it is that the coruscations of intellect are brightest; the excited sensibilities purest, and the soul most amply fitted for the exercise of many of its important duties. Here it is that, by the commingling of our social affections and by the interchange of sentiments, the griefs and pains of life are dissipated away, and the joys and pure pleasures are gathered and distributed anew. Nor will the imagination be extravagant if it wings its way from scenes like this, to those of another sphere, where saints and angels are assembled round the throne of the Most High.

The cause in which we are engaged, opens a wide field for the indulgence of all the sympathies of the heart, and all the powers of the mind. While we are led by the one to weep over the sufferings of so many of our fellow beings, we are stimulated by the other to the pursuit of measures for their relief.

Among all the obstacles that cross the path of the philanthropist, none are more frequent, and few are of such magnitude, as intemperance. It meets him in his public course, and in his private walks; rearing itself in hostile and open opposition, or disguisedly seeking to lure him into danger. It follows him in all his movements, laying waste the works of his benevolence, and spreading desolation around him. Around the philanthropist, therefore, it is the duty of all good men to rally, giving him countenance and support. In combat with such a monster the individual prowess seldom gains the victory. The united force of many is necessary for the warfare. In this warfare, we have enlisted as volunteers, not for a single campaign, but during the war; a war of continual enterprise and ceaseless conflict. And how, fellow soldier, how stands the cause? During the campaign just now ended, what victories have we won?—What conquests have we made? What prisoners have we taken? What friends have we rescued from the enemy? And what of our country have we successfully defended against his desolating power? Can you point to a solitary field of battle where he has not been triumphant. If not, what is the cause. Are we cowardly? Have any deserted to the enemy? Have we traitors in our camp? Or is it that the spirit of patriotism, with which we entered the service, having become cold and inert, has left us to become almost the willing subjects of the enemy; or at least the silent lookers-on, while the inhabitants of the land are giving in their adhesion to his cause and paying tribute to his claims.

But without the use of a figure, we would say, that while we feel happy that something has been done in furtherance of our grand design, we are constrained to add, we are sorry so much has been left undone. We know not that the cause of temperance is, or has been on the retrograde in this County; but we do believe it is to be attributed, in a great measure, to the listlessness and want of active zeal in a large number of its friends, that it has made no more progress. We are sensible that this indifference is owing in no small degree, to the very magnitude of the evil and its constant presence: for man will sometimes become so habituated to circumstances and situations intrinsically of high import, as to be totally regardless of them. But this, although it may explain the cause presents no excuse for our indifference in the enterprise in which we are engaged. We should rather keep a recollection of the circumstance awake in our minds, that it might not bear down our resolution and cut short our perseverance.

Indeed we have great duties to perform. We are participants in a mighty work of rescuing millions of our fellow mortals from destruction, and restoring thousands and thousands from the deepest misery to peace and joy, and happiness.

Among the more prominent objects that draw our attention we find that two thirds of all the crimes committed in the United States have had their beginnings and inducement in intemperance; throwing aside then the immensity of evil, separate from crime, to be avoided by the suppression of intemperance, how vastly important is our undertaking in relation to crime alone. If, by destroying

this monster, we could prevent two thirds of all the crimes, that would otherwise be committed, surely no upright man could hesitate to join in the noble undertaking.

Pursuing the inquiry, we find, in the expense of crimes through the Union, there is very nearly the same proportion deriving its cause from intemperance; it being \$5,911,168, or very nearly two-thirds of the whole amount. This sum, though of infinitely less importance than the amount of other evils, is indeed worth saving. It is an indirect tax of three dollars on every taxable inhabitant in the United States.

And still further pursuing the subject, we discover by competent data, that there is the like proportion of pauperism, derived from intemperance. About two thirds of all the paupers of the Union, become so, by excessive drinking; and it follows consequently, that two-thirds of all the expense of paupers, is from the same cause, the amount being estimated at \$2,534,000, which added to the expense of intemperance by crimes, makes \$8,445,168, total direct expense of intemperance in the United States by pauperism and crimes committed under its influence; or about \$4 to every taxable inhabitant.

Next in our unwelcome progress, we meet a funeral procession bearing some thirty thousand of our fellow mortals to the tomb; the sad victims of this fell destroyer for the last short year, many of them "cut off even in the blossom of their sin, unhusheled, disappointed, unanointed—no reckoning made, but sent to their account with all their imperfections on their heads." The lives of 30,000 of our fellow creatures, thus annually sacrificed, brings us to the serious consideration—how far, we, by our negligence of our duty, have been accessory to this immense mortality; and how far, by our future faithfulness, we may diminish it. In looking for the primary cause of this great destruction of human life, we find it arising from the circumstance, that 52,000,000 gallons of ardent spirit are annually consumed in the United States; which is 4 gallons to every inhabitant. When we deduct from the whole population, the large proportion, who consume but a small quantity, and the respectable number who use none at all, we can readily perceive a sufficient cause for such destruction among that number who must consume the residue. Estimating the cost of the poison at 32,000,000 dollars, it would require an assessment of \$16, on every taxable citizen to pay it. Adding this sum to the items before stated, we find the sum of \$20, annually levied on every taxable citizen of this country to pay the first cost of intemperance; the incidental charges and all pecuniary contingencies, probably amounting to double that sum. The moral evil is beyond all computation.

But the statistics of the temperance enterprise exhibit much that is pleasing as well as much that is otherwise. We find that there are in the United States 3000 societies, established for the promotion of temperance, and that there are upwards of 300,000 members, belonging to the same.

One thousand distilleries have ceased their operations and 3000 merchants and 100 Inn-keepers have discontinued the sale of ardent spirit; and what is still more cheering, 3000 drunkards have been effectually reformed. As a drawback to this however, it must be added, that a larger number who had begun a reformation, have returned to their wallowing, being enticed by the unprincipled around them, as well as by their own appetites.

In the State of Massachusetts, we are told by the Solicitor General, that crimes have greatly diminished in number, of late, the cause of which, he attributes to the progress of temperance, through the agency of Temperance Societies. We have good reasons for believing the same consequences are resulting from the same cause throughout the Union.

In the town of Lee, one of the largest manufacturing towns in the County of Berkshire, there is not a store, house, hut nor hovel, where ardent spirit is kept for sale.

It appears that the diminution in the quantity of foreign liquors passing through the New York market for domestic consumption, has been 1,461,718 gallons, costing about as many dollars, being a falling off of more than 53 per cent. In domestic spirit it has been about 2,000,000 gallons, cost five hundred thousand dollars, the whole making a saving to the community of nearly 2,000,000 dollars. Number of members of Temperance Societies in New York, 100,000. Number of total abstinents, not members, 100,000. Adding all those under their control, their children, servants &c. the Committee believe the whole number under the influence of the Reform in New York to be nearly half a million.

In our own State, we believe temperance is a growing virtue—that it is indi-

genous to the soil, and needs only its proper cultivation to grow to perfection, and every where cover, enrich and beautify the land. It has however, till of late, been left to a careless and improvident husbandry; thorns have sprung up and choked it, and all kinds of ugly weeds have drawn its nourishment away.

From many parts of the State we have cheering information. In many towns the cause has been signally triumphant. North Yarmouth, Freeport, Gorham, Baldwin, Lewiston, Danville, Cumberland, Raymond, Minot, Machias, East Machias, and Machias Port, Deer Isle, Blue Hill, Sedgewick, Bucksport, Hamden, Brewer, Warren, Bath, Waldoboro, Phippsburg, and Damariscotta, have all done great honor to the cause of temperance, humanity and themselves.

We cannot refrain from specially noticing the towns of Machias, East Machias and Machias Port, for their distinguished merits in this great enterprise. Before the reformation began, there were consumed in those towns, which contained a population of 2770 inhabitants, 19,430 gallons of ardent spirit annually. At this time, it is only at the rate of 463 galls. annually. There were formerly 31 retailers of ardent spirit—now there are none. In one of these towns 24 drunkards have been reformed; another voted with only one dissenting voice, not to license retailers for the present year to sell spirit to be drunk in their shops.

In the last highly respectable report of Cumberland County Temperance Society, we read that "from an examination of official documents, and from other authentic information, it is ascertained that the importation of ardent spirit has rapidly decreased for three years, amounting now to only half as much as three years ago, and that the domestic manufacture has diminished in a like proportion; so that in the cost of the article, there is an annual saving to the nation of \$15,000,000."

By a comparison of facts, collected from various parts of the State, it is safe to infer, that the quantity of ardent spirit consumed in Maine, has been reduced two thirds in 3 years. Before the reformation commenced, there were, at least 10,000 inebriates in Maine, and 1000 deaths annually by intemperance. It has been ascertained that in 12 towns in Maine, having a population of 21,697, eighty-four drunkards are known to have been reformed. Admitting the same reform over the whole State, then 1555 drunkards would have been reformed in Maine.

In regard to our own County, the special field of our labors, where our local interests concentrate, and our anxieties attach themselves to a thousand objects, we are unfortunately, too little acquainted. Inquiries have been addressed to individuals in every town in the County by means of circular letters, asking information on the subject of temperance, but from causes not known to your committee, answers have been received only from the towns of Weld, Rumford, Sumner, Waterford and Bethel.

In Weld, before remarkably temperate, there has been a decrease in the use of ardent spirit; and a little further decrease, it would seem, would cast it out forever; as there are but few families who use it, half the people are total abstinent; no ardent spirit is sold in the town. Two or three inebriates are reformed. The people of Weld are deserving of much praise for their commendable progress in the cause of temperance.

In Sumner, the decrease in the use of ardent spirit for the past year is supposed to be one fifth. One inebriate has been reformed. About 75 persons practice total abstinence; no special progress or retrogradation in the cause.

In Rumford, it is to be regretted, no decrease in the use of ardent spirit is reported. The number of dealers in the article has increased from 7 to 10; no case of reform; from 40 to 50 practice entire abstinence and the number increasing. Three families receive assistance from the town in consequence of intemperance, and there have been two deaths from the same cause. It is said, there are drunkards who (as they do in most other places) 'glory in their shame,' but there is a promise of better things from the fact that 2 buildings have been raised without the hindrance of rum.

In Hebron there is an auxiliary society which lately held their anniversary, at which some evidence was exhibited of a proper degree of interest in the cause, but more of neglect and inattention even by its professed friends.

Livermore auxiliary society held their anniversary on the 20th ult., when a very respectable assembly evinced a hearty interest in the cause, and on that occasion their society was increased from 60 to 100 members who appear to be genuine cold water folks.

In Buckfield, a meeting house has been raised without the use of ardent spirit. Two cases of reformation.

In Waterford temperance is doing well. At a late meeting of their society, after an able address, 30 new members were added, making the number 200.—A correct view of the principles of total abstinence is becoming more and more realized. Many farmers do all their work in winter and summer, in wet and dry weather, in the water and on the land, and buildings erected, without rum. One trader does business without placing the vile temptation before his customers. And as the report of their committee states, "the sick have been kindly watched over and tenderly relieved; the kind charities of social intercourse have been continued and all things been done without the use of ardent spirit."

In Bethel a temperance society has been formed, consisting of seventy members, who practice total abstinence. One death the past year from the too free use of ardent spirits—the town did not vote to license persons to sell rum to be drunk in the stores.

One town in this County of 1500 inhabitants and 75 families, in the year 1829, consumed 2800 galls. of ardent spirit, at the probable expense of \$2,000.—This is 16 gallons to each family and nearly 2 gallons to every individual. The idea that any family should consume 16 gallons of this deadly poison is horrible; but when we recollect that many families use not one fourth part of that quantity, and some none at all, and consequently that many must consume much more than that, the thought is sickening to the sense and revolting to the mind.

In this town there are 22 confirmed, habitual drunkards, and 6 occasional drunkards. If this town be a fair specimen for the County, then there are in the County 513 confirmed drunkards and 186 occasional drunkards. And in the year 1829 there was consumed 65,170 gallons of ardent spirit at the probable expense of \$15,000, which is over 8 dollars to every taxable inhabitant of the County. Probably this amount is now considerably diminished.

This, then, Brethren, is the sketch which we have hastily drawn from our few materials to present before you. It exhibits little that is lovely and of good report: but scanty as it is, it offers much for the serious consideration of the political economist, the philosopher, the philanthropist and the Christian;—and we know not why all these should not come forward to aid us in our important service. Even the selfish worldling, if his itching palms be not daily quieted by the profits of an unholy commerce in ardent spirit, must find it for his interest to support us.

And now, Brethren, we finally conclude our report by suggesting to the Society the propriety of changing the times of our anniversary, from the 4th of July, as now intended, to some day in September.

We believe that the anniversary of our national independence ought to be celebrated as a political jubilee exclusively, and by all classes of men. We think no business, pleasures, or exercises ought to be instituted, that may come in conflict with the exercises of that day. We believe those exercises ought to be had in a sober, dignified and spirited manner, unaccompanied with the noisy carousal, inflated bombast, and vulgar intemperance that now so usually accompany them. To effect this, we believe that men of our views in this particular, ought to take an active interest in such performances, that they might thereby, as much as possible, control them to a more consistent and decent manner—thereby rendering our great civic festival a means of enlightening and purifying rather than of darkening and degrading the people.

We wish all who associate with us to be the real and sincere friends to the rights of man, and our free institutions. Such men are generally the friends of temperance and will deem it a duty to attend as well at the anniversary of our national birth day as at the anniversary of our own society. And while both are held on the same day, many, probably the larger number, would incline to join the political celebration. In either case, the evil consequence is evident. Should they deem it duty to partake in the political celebration, we lose the pleasure of their society and their influence. Should they be driven thence by the gross improprieties practiced on such occasions, to participate with us in more rational enjoyments at our assemblies, then that celebration, having lost the influence of those most able and willing to preserve our political holiday safe and unimpaired, will sink to still deeper degradation. Thus we should find our grand objects far counteracted, and an institution that ought to be made to enlighten us in political wisdom and inspire us with patriotic zeal, be made to demoralize and degrade and to become a still greater cause of intemperance than it now is.

Our national anniversary, whether regarded in a political or moral point of view, is of vast importance; and the utmost energy and wisdom of the people should be put in exercise to preserve the principles that gave it origin, pure and unaccompanied. We profess to lead men to adopt a better course of moral habits. Let us not then withdraw, or attempt to withdraw all such as would believe and act with us, from the exercises of that important day and leave them to the control of those who will abuse them.

POLITICAL.

The Gerrymander vs. The Constitution.

No. 19.

According to the resolve, "seventeen representatives are apportioned to the County of Oxford, as follows: Paris, one; Livermore, one; Turner, one; Norway, one; Bethel, one; Buckfield, one; Hiram and Porter, one; Brownfield and Denmark, one; Fryburg, Fryburg Academy, Fryburg Academy Grant, Lovell, Eastman and Bradley's Grant, one; Waterford, Sweden, Albany, one; Hebron and Oxford, one; Rumford, Woodstock, Andover, Andover North Surplus, Hamlin's Gore, and Howard's Gore, one; Hartford, Sumner, and Chandler's Gore, one; Canton and Jay, one; Dixfield, Peru, Mexico, No. 7, No. 8, and No. 2.

one; Weld, Berlin, Carthage, No. 1 first range, No. 8 second range, Township E, and Nos. 1, third and fourth ranges, one; Greenwood, Newry, Gilead, Riley, Bachelder's Grant, Township D, Andover West surplus, Holmes, and Nos. 3, first and second ranges, one."

1. Admitting the Legislature had the right to class "plantations not duly organized," the aforesaid apportionment is unconstitutional, because the above classes are not equally formed by any ruling number, according to the constitution.—The population of the following of the classes may be seen in the table.

	Pop.
Buckfield	1509
Bethel	1620
Dixfield 890, Peru 666, Mexico 344, No. 7 122, No. 8 200, No. 2 211,	2493
Hartford 1297, Sumner 1099, Chandler's Gore 60,	2456

Considering the Constitution so very explicit against the classification of "plantations not duly organized," the writer does not think it necessary to give the population of all the classes including the population of "plantations not duly organized," as he has done in the numbers upon Hancock and Penobscot. In order that the reader may see, that the classes are not equally formed by any ruling number according to the constitution, the population of four classes is exhibited. The Dixfield class consists of three towns, one organized and two unorganized plantations. The two towns, Dixfield and Peru contain 1526 inhabitants, forty seven more than the population of Buckfield, as may be seen by an inspection of the census or the foregoing table. If 1556 was sufficient population to entitle a town or class to a representative, why were Mexico and the three plantations annexed to the class? If 1556 was not sufficient population for a representative, why was a representative given to Buckfield, with a population of only 1509? Here is a violation of the constitution one way or the other. Again if 1620, the population of Bethel, was sufficient to entitle a town or class to a representative, why was Chandler's Gore annexed to the class of Hartford and Sumner? Hartford and Sumner contain 2396 inhabitants in themselves, as may be seen by an inspection of the table. The same inequalities exist in the apportionment, and might be exhibited in almost every part of the county.

2. The second objection to this apportionment is, because the Legislature have therein wholly disregarded and set aside the determination of these six towns in favor of a separate representation, viz. Hiram, Fryburg, Waterford, Greenwood, Albany, and Hartford. For the arguments upon this point, the reader is referred to preceding numbers of this series, and especially to the seventh.

3. The third objection is, because the Legislature have in the Resolve classed "plantations duly organized," contrary to the Constitution. For the reasoning on this point, the reader is referred to the sixth number of this series.

Fryburg Addition, Fryburg Academy Grant, Hamlin's Gore, Howard's Gore, No. 1 first range, and No. 8, are the only "plantations duly organized" in the County of Oxford. All the other plantations and townships not "duly organized" should be omitted in the classification. Laying the "plantation, not duly organized" out of the case, the actual population of the several towns and districts in the county, may be seen in the following table.

	2455
Livermore	2307
Paris	2216
Turner	1620
Bethel	1712
Norway	1509
Buckfield	1867
Hiram (1026) Porter (841)	1890
Brownfield (936) Denmark (954)	1997
Fryburg (1352) Lovell (97) Fryburg Addition and Acad. y Grant (239)	2288
Waterford (1123) Sweden (487) Albany (337)	1997
Rumford (1123) Woodstock (573) Andover (399) Hamlin's and H. ward's Gore (204)	2299
Hartford (1297) Sumner (1099)	2396
Canton (759) Jay (1276)	2035
Weld (766) Berlin (482) Carthage (333)	1804
No. 1 Range first (223)	2100
Dixfield (890) Peru (666) Mexico (344)	1416
No. 8, (200)	2016
Greenwood (694) Newry (345) Gilead (377)	
Hebron (915) Oxford (1101)	

4. Under this view of the subject the fourth objection is, because the Districts are very unequal in size, ranging from 1416 to 2455, as may be seen by an inspection of the table. Here is a variation of 1039 in the population of the districts.

5. The ruling number for the County was not ascertained, and there the Representatives apportioned among "the towns and plantations duly organized" by that number "according to the rule and proportion" prescribed in the Constitution. For if it was, what was it?—The Constitution says "in case the fifteen hundred shall be too large or too small, to apportion all the Representatives

five to any county, it shall be so increased or diminished, as to give the number of Representatives according to the rule and proportion." This subject was not inquired into, for if it was, the ruling number must have been diminished to fourteen hundred and sixteen, otherwise Greenwood, Newry, and Gilead would not have been the ruling number, and could not have had a Representative "according to the rule and proportion." But on this supposition, Fryeburg and Lovell having 2049 inhabitants, have more than the ruling number and would be entitled to a Representative in themselves, yet Fryeburg, Addition and Fryburg Academy Grant, are annexed to the district contrary to the constitution. On the same supposition Rumford and Andover with a population of 2525, have more than the ruling number, and would be entitled to a Representative in themselves; yet on the same supposition are Woodstock, Hamlin's Gore and Howard's Gore, annexed to the district contrary to the constitution. On the same supposition Waterford and Sweden with a joint population of 1610, have the ruling number in themselves, and would be entitled to a Representative without Albany; yet is Albany annexed to the district by the Resolve. On the same supposition—Weld, Berlin, and Carthage with a joint population of 1581, would be entitled to a Representative; yet is No. 1, first Range, unequally annexed to the district by the Resolve. On the same supposition Dixfield and Peru would be entitled to a Representative in themselves, yet Mexico and No. 8 are unequally annexed to the district by the Gerrymander, contrary to the constitution.

But again on the other hand, if the ruling number was ascertained, it must have been increased to 2115 at least; otherwise, Fryeburg, Lovell and Fryburg Addition, with a joint population of 2214, would have had the ruling number without Fryburg Academy Grant, and would have been entitled to a representative accordingly; yet Fryburg Academy Grant is annexed to the district, contrary to the constitution. But if it required 2215 inhabitants for a representative, then why were Representatives severally assigned to the towns of Norway, Bethel and Buckfield, and to the Greenwood, Waterford, Hiram, Denmark, Canton, Hebron, Dixfield and Berlin districts? none of these districts contain 2215 inhabitants. Thus we see no ruling number whatever will answer the purpose of the party and explain the apportionment in the county of Oxford.

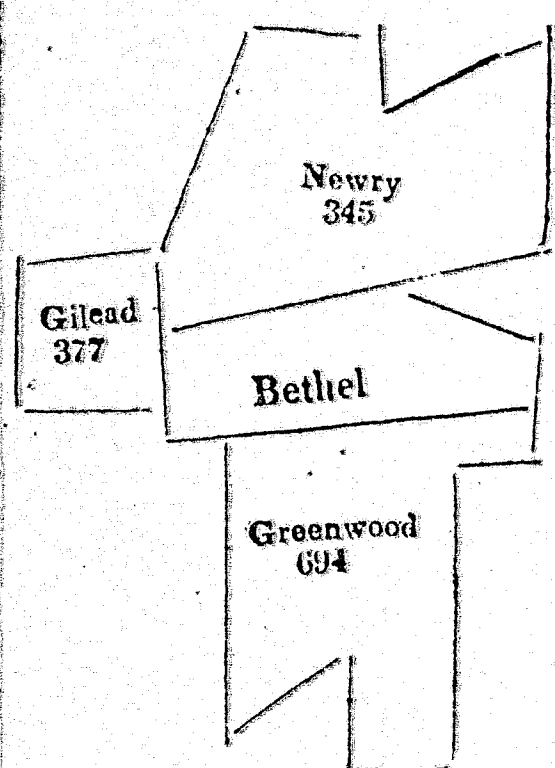
6. "The towns and plantations duly organized, not having the ruling number of inhabitants were not classed into districts containing that number," according to the Constitution. It will presently be shown, that the number "fifteen hundred was too small to apportion all the Representatives to the county of Oxford, that it should have been increased to seventeen hundred and twenty five, so as to give the number of Representatives according to the rule and proportion" prescribed in the Constitution. This will appear by a practical apportionment of the county, "according to the rule and proportion," commencing with seventeen hundred and twenty five for the ruling number. The Norway, Bethel, Buckfield and Greenwood districts, do not contain "that number," as may be seen by an inspection of the census or the foregoing table. On the other hand the Andover, Dixfield, and Fryburg districts are unreasonably and unjustly increased beyond "that number," more than is necessary, contrary to the Constitution. We may subtract Fryeburg Addition and Fryburg Academy Grant from the Fryeburg district, No. 8 from the Dixfield district, and Woodstock from the Andover district, and still those districts would contain the ruling number of inhabitants, or seventeen hundred and twenty five, as may be seen by an inspection of the foregoing table.

7. The towns and plantations duly organized, not having the ruling number of inhabitants for the county, or seventeen hundred and twenty five, are not classed into districts as "conveniently as may be," according to the constitution; but some of the classes or districts are very inconveniently formed, as may be seen by an inspection of the map. The Greenwood class is formed of the three towns, Greenwood, Gilead, and Newry, branching out from the town of Bethel in the centre, which entirely cuts them off, as may be seen by an inspection of the map. As the Dutton class in Penobscot has been christened the "Jackson Hammar," I may be allowed to call this class or district, if it can be called a district, the Jackson Cerberus.

The three towns form three heads—one may represent the Calhoun Jackson republican party—the second the Van Buren Jackson republican party—and the third, the real Jackson Jackson republican party. The substratum, or body of this creature, would seem to be in the centre, but this is not the fact, for the body or centre which is Bethel, does not belong to this "three headed dog," and therefore the whole animal or spirit, as Milton formerly represented him under the name of Satan, is extremely light, weighing only fourteen hundred and sixteen. The Dixfield-class is also a very

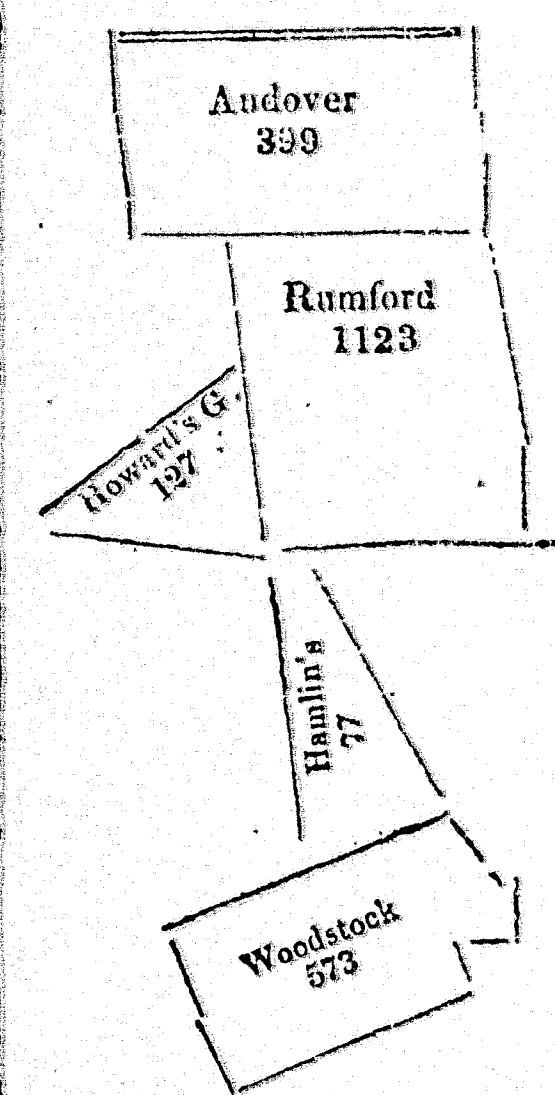
inconvenient class, containing a very large number of inhabitants, laying aside No. 2 and No. 7, which are unorganized plantations. This class may not be improperly compared to a flat iron and press board—the former pointing to the latter. The Andover-class is also a very inconvenient and very large class, but the deformity of its shape is such, that neither heaven, earth, nor the regions of the dead, will furnish my imagination with any thing, to which it can be compared.

No. 1.—Jackson Cerberus.



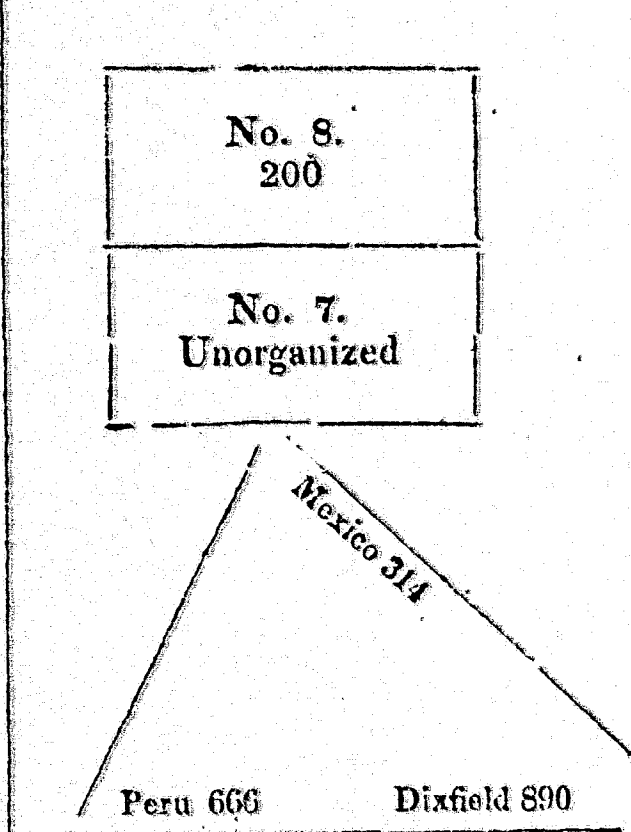
Total of the Class—1416.

No. 2.—Nameless.



Total population—2299.

No. 3.—Flat Iron and Press Board.



Total population—2100.

That these figures give a tolerably accurate view of these three districts, may be seen by an inspection of the map. It has been previously shown, that two of these districts are unconstitutionally formed, because if part of the district was left out of the class, still the remainder would contain the ruling number 1725. On the other hand it has been shown that neither Bethel nor the Greenwood class contains the ruling number 1725; of course, neither of them was entitled to a representative. The remedy proposed for all these evils, is to give a representative to Dixfield, Peru and Mexico, the three towns in the flat iron; unite No. 8 with Andover, Rumford and Howard's Gore; unite Hamlin's Gore and Woodstock with Sumner; unite Bethel with Newry, and to assign Greenwood a separate representation agreeably to the determination of said town. All the classes would be then equally and constitutionally formed, as may be seen in the table below. Peru, Dixfield, and Mexico contain 1900 inhabitants without No. 8. No 8 would be much better accommodated to be classed with Andover, which lies southwest, than with Dixfield, Peru and Mexico, which have sufficient population without it.—Andover, Rumford, No. 8. and Howard's Gore form a very convenient class and have 1849 inhabitants, or sufficient for a representative without Woodstock and Hamlin's Gore. Woodstock and Hamlin's Gore form a very convenient class, with Sumner on the east. And Bethel, which has not sufficient population for a representative, (the Resolve to the contrary notwithstanding) forms a very convenient class with Newry. Thus all the classes are very conveniently formed,

and all of them constitutionally formed by the ruling number 1725, "according to the rule and proportion." When it is so evident, that the proposed classification is so much more equal and convenient, some may be ready to inquire why it was not adopted by the Legislature? Reader, in this country we have parties—parties that are led by dishonest men and villains too. If Woodstock and Hamlin's Gore had been annexed to Sumner, as proposed, the Andover district would then have been republican, and would elect a representative opposed to Jackson and reform.—The little districts of Bethel and Buckfield, and the Greenwood district, are all opposed to republican principles, and uniformly side with the British party.

For all the foregoing reasons the apportionment in Oxford County is unconstitutional.

The following arrangement is offered as a substitute for that part of the Resolve relating to the same county, and is made "according to the rule and proportion" prescribed in the Constitution, and the ruling number, 1725, viz.:

Resolved, That seventeen representatives be apportioned to the County of Oxford, as follows:—Livermore one; Paris, one; Turner, one; Canton and Jay, one; Dixfield, Peru, and Mexico, one; Weld, Berlin, Carthage and No. 1 first range, one; Rumford, Andover, No. 8, and Howard's Gore, one; Hebron and Oxford, one; Brownfield and Porter, one; Bethel and Newry, one; Hiram, one for 1832, 4, 6, 8, 40; Denmark, one for 1833, 5, 7, 9, 41; Hartford, one for 1832, 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 41; Lovell, one for 1833, 5, 40; Fryburg, one for 1832, 3, 5, 7, 8, 40, 1; Greenwood one for 1834, 5, 9; Buckfield, one for 1832, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 40, 1; Sweden, one for 1834, 9; Norway, one for 1832, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 40, 1; Gilead, one for 1834, 9; Waterford, one for 1832, 4, 6, 7, 9, 41; Albany one for 1833 8; Fryburg Addition and Fryburg Academy Grant, one for 1835, 40.

The population of these districts or classes, may be seen in the following table.

	Pop.
Livermore	2455
Paris	2307
Turner	2316
Canton and Jay,	2035
Weld, Berlin, Carthage, and No. 1, first range,	1804
Hebron and Oxford	2016
The foregoing six districts are the same as in the Resolve.	
Dixfield, 890, Peru, 666, and Mexico 344	1900
Rumford, 1123, Andover, 399, No. 8, 200, and Howard's Gore, 127	1849
Sumner, 1099, Woodstock, 573, and Hamlin's Gore, 77	1749
Brownfield and Porter	1777
Hiram 1026 5 years, Denmark 954, 5 do.	1980
Bethel, 1020, and Newry, 345	1965
Hartford 1237, 7 years; Lovell, 3 do. 697	1934
Fryburg 1352, 7 years, Greenwood 694, 3 do.	2046
Buckfield 1509, 8 years—and Sweden 487, 2 do.	1996
Norway 1712, 8 years Gilead, 377, 2 do.	2089
Waterford 1233, 6 years, Albany 387, 2 do.	1620
Fryburg Addition and Academy, 239	1749

1. From an examination of this apportionment in connection with the table, it appears that the numbers "fifteen hundred was too small to apportion all the representatives to the County of Oxford, and it is so increased as to give the number of representatives according to the rule and proportion," viz. to 1725.

2. The Constitution says—"Each town having the ruling number of inhabitants, shall elect one representative."—Livermore, Paris and Turner, are the only towns which have the ruling number, or 1725 inhabitants, and each has a representative.

3. The Constitution says, that "towns and plantations duly organized, not having the ruling number of inhabitants, shall be classed into districts containing that number." By the arrangement proposed, "all the towns and plantations duly organized, not having the ruling number of inhabitants for the county, or 1725, are classed into districts," or associated in classes containing "that number." All "plantations not duly organized," are laid out of the case. Every class contains 1725 inhabitants or the ruling number. If any town or plantation be subtracted from any class, the class so diminished, would not contain the ruling number. On the other hand, if any town or plantation should be added to any class, that class would be increased in population beyond the ruling number 1725, unjustly, and contrary to the plain meaning of the constitution.

4. The classes are made as equal, as can be, varying in the new classes only from 1749 to 2089, or only 340. The Sumner and Waterford classes, which are the smallest in the new arrangement, contain each 1749 inhabitants, or only 706 less than the town of Livermore; so that the variation in the size of the classes is 323 less than by the Resolve.

5. The classification is not only much more equal than by the Resolve, but as "convenient as may be" according to the constitution. It has already been shown how much more convenient the proposed arrangement is, than the apportionment in the Resolve.

6. The towns of Hartford, Waterford, Fryburg, Greenwood, Albany, and Hiram, have a separate representation by the new arrangement, agreeably to the determinations of said towns.

Having now exposed the various disadvantages of the Gerrymander, and the

various reasons why the new arrangement should have been adopted in lieu of it, the writer will remark, that he knows of no objection that a reasonable man can make against the arrangement; unless it is objected that separate representation is assigned to Buckfield, Norway, Sweden, Gilead, Denmark, Lovell, Fryburg Addition and Fryburg Academy Grant. The Jackson party however, cannot make this objection, because they have by the Gerrymander, assigned separate representation to Lewiston and Wales, though those towns did not determine against a classification. If the Jackson party will say, it is unconstitutional to assign separate representation to towns, unless they determine against a classification, I have only to ask them, why they assigned separate representation to Lewiston and Wales? Lewiston and Wales almost join, and yet are associated together for separate representation, although neither of said towns determined against a classification. If the Jackson party admit that it was constitutional to assign separate representation to Lewiston and Wales, there is an end of the argument. But if they say it was unconstitutional, then out of their own mouth will I condemn them.

To these few towns, separate representation is assigned from the necessity of the case, in order to produce a greater equality in the classes, and that "the rule and proportion" could not be preserved in any other way. Separate representation is assigned to Lovell, Sweden, Fryburg Addition and Fryburg Academy Grant, because Fryburg, Waterford and Albany, in those classes, determined to be separate. In the Greenwood class, Greenwood determined to be separate—Newry is classed with Bethel, and Gilead is so situated that it must have a separate representation. Norway and Buckfield are so situated, that they could not conveniently and equally be classed with any other towns, as they have not sufficient population for a representative—they take a separate representation from the necessity of the case.

But why did the Legislature create this Gerrymander? If the reader will take the trouble to examine the return of votes for Governor in 1830, he will find that according to the Resolves, there are but four Republican classes in the County, viz. Livermore, Norway, and the Waterford and Hebron districts, leaving thirteen Jackson classes or a clear majority of nine in the county.—On a fair apportionment, there would have been three republican classes viz. Livermore, Hebron, and Andover, and the Republican party would have obtained nineteen more of representation, in the towns of Norway, Waterford, Sweden and Lovell, equivalent to one Representative and nine years or nine tenths.

If then, four Representatives and nine years be taken from seventeen, 12 Representatives and one year would remain for the Jackson party in the county of Oxford, or a clear majority of seven Representatives and two years representation. Thus we see, that unless political changes takes place in the towns, there is reason to believe that the British party will gain one Representative and eight years of representation in the county of Oxford by their system of rotten boroughs or the Gerrymander. When the reader considers, that Gov. Hutton obtained in that county at the election in 1830, over 2300 votes, and that his competitor did not obtain 3400, that is, that Hutton obtained more than two thirds as many as Smith will he not unhesitatingly say,—that it should be expected, that the republican party would be entitled to at least four Representatives and nine years or nine tenths out of seventeen? But will it not be surprising to consider, that the Gerrymander is so contrived,—that the party which gave more than two fifths of the votes in September, 1830, unless political changes shall take place, will be unable to elect one quarter of the Representatives?

Another view of the injustice of the apportionment is exhibited in the following table.

Jackson towns.	Pop.	Rep. towns.	Pop.
Paris	2307	Livermore	2455
Turner	2316	Norway	1712
Bethel	1620	Waterford	1123
Buckfield	1509	Jay	1276
Hiram & Porter	1867	Lovell	697
Brownfield & Denmark	1890	Sweden	487
Fryburg	1352	Andover	399
Rumford	1123	Carthage	333
Fryburg Ad. & Academy Grant	239	Hebron	915
Albany	387	No. 8	200
Woodstock	573	Rep. Rep. 4)	9597
Hamlin's Gore	77	average	2399
Hartford & Sumner	2396		1824
Canton	759		575
Weld	766	difference on the average against the republican party.	
No. 1 1st range	223		
Oxford	1101		
Dixfield, Peru, & Mexico	1900		
Gilead, Newry & Greenwood	1416		

Jackson Rep. 13/23,721
1824 average
Berlin and Howard's Gore are omitted in the table, because these places gave an even vote in 1830. According to this table, the Jackson towns, containing 23,721 inhabitants, in effect are enabled to elect thirteen Representatives, or one for every 1824; while the republican towns, containing 9597 in-

habitants, in effect are empowered to elect but four representatives, or one for 2399. The average is 575 against the republican party.

Thus does every view of this Gerrymander bring forth fresh iniquity. These things are not according to the creed of Washington, Jefferson and Madison.—True, the republicans once elected a Governor in Massachusetts, in opposition to the old Federal party, before the rise of this new Jackson party, who dared to create a Gerrymander like this. But the republicans of that day frowned with indignation upon his political course, and nobly ordered him into private life.—Shall we then, who have opposed the election of our present Governor from the first, be less energetic to do ourselves justice against an unworthy opponent, than our republican fathers to do themselves justice against the man of their own choice? God forbid. I hold it high treason to the institutions of our country, to support Gerrymanders, when created by our own party. Shall they not then, receive our just indignation, when created by opponents? My father helped Elbridge Gerry into the gubernatorial chair, and after the creation of the Gerrymander he helped him out again, and this I hold to be a truly republican course, a course I always mean to follow. When parties desert these principles, then are they in turn to be deserted.

JUNIAS.

From the Portland Advertiser.

Who is DANIEL GOODENOW, now proposed by a convention of his fellow citizens, as a suitable and proper person for Governor of the State of Maine?

One who knows Mr. Goodenow intimately, from early youth proposes to answer this important question. It is presumed that it cannot be necessary to state to the citizens of Maine what Daniel Goodenow now is. The prominent station which he has recently filled with, to say the least, as much talent, urbanity and integrity, as have ever been brought to the discharge of its great and important duties, must satisfy the people of Maine, that Mr. Goodenow possesses the requisite qualifications so far as talents give them, for the office of Governor. It would hardly become a private and obscure individual, to descend on the talents of Mr. Goodenow, when he has been so recently before the public, in a situation where they could be appreciated by all. It does not always follow, however, that men of the most splendid minds, are best qualified for the office of chief magistrate. The principles of action are to be scanned. The motives examined. The feelings of the heart elicited.

Does Mr. Goodenow possess these moral and political principles which claim, and on which can repose the confidence of his fellow citizens? Of these we can better judge from an examination of his whole life. And with this view the writer offers the following sketch for the public eye.

Mr. Goodenow's father was a farmer, and when the writer first knew the family, the father, by having, in an evil hour, become surety for his neighbor, had been compelled to part with his property, and, with a somewhat numerous family, to begin life anew, with a constitution enfeebled by trial, and a mind dispirited by losses and disappointment.—At this period, he, who is now a candidate for the office of Chief Magistrate was the affectionate, industrious, cheerful and obedient child—assiduous to aid in the cultivation of a new farm, and devoting all the hours of relaxation, usually devoted by other boys to play to the cultivation and improvement of a vigorous mind. In this course, and cheered onward, by the efforts, and animated encouragement of an older brother, who had trodden the same path before him, till by the most unremitting industry, he had been admitted to the bar, with the best founded hopes of fame and usefulness, he began to measure with mental eye the broad field which was opening before him. In the midst of these brightening prospects, that brother, on whom the parents now declining, were resting their hopes, and to whom the younger members of the family were looking for aid and encouragement, was suddenly removed by death, and all those hopes and prospects in a moment blasted.

Then it was that the mind of DANIEL GOODENOW, recovering from the shock, by the strength of his principles, nerved him to the resolution, to take the place of that brother, and by the aid of Providence to become the support of his parents—and despite of all discouragements, to reap with others the field of fame and usefulness which lay open before him.

Notwithstanding a constitution naturally feeble, and several severe attacks of sickness, the effect of the most unremitting efforts, he persevered in the course which he had marked out. He completed his education, & was admitted to practice at the bar of our Courts. By patient industry joined to a sound discriminating understanding, Mr. Goodenow has risen to a high standing at the bar. By an undeviating course of honorable practice, he has acquired the confidence of his fellow citizens. He has ever been irreproachable in his morals.—Wealth was not his object. To smooth

POETRY.

The following stanzas are from the pen of Hugh Peters, Esq. formerly of Hartford, Conn. He emigrated from his native state to pursue his profession of the law in Ohio; but owing to circumstances not detailed, is supposed to have put a period to his existence. The Cincinnati Gazette of the 10th ult. says, that his body was recently found floating in the Ohio river. The following poem was written on his leaving Hartford, about twenty years ago.

MY NATIVE LAND.

"My native land, Good Night."—BROWN.

The boat swings from the pebbled shore,
And proudly drives her bow,
The crested seas roll up before;
Yon dark gray land I see no more,
How sweet thou seemest now!
Thou dark gray land, my native land,
Thou land of rock and pine,
Thou speeding from my golden land;
But can I wave a farewell hand
To such a shore as thine?

I've gazed upon the golden cloud,
Which shades thine emerald sod;
Thy hills, which Freedom's stars have plowed
Which nurse a race that have not bowed
Their knees but aught to God;
Thy mountain floods which proudly fling
Their waters to the fall—
Thy birds which cut with rushing wing,
The sky that greets thy coming springs,
And thought thy glories small.

But now ye've shrunk to yon blue line
Between the sky and sea,
I feel, sweet home, that thou art mine,
I feel my bones cling to thine—
That I am part of thee.
I see thee blended with the waves,
As children see the earth
Close up a sainted mother's grave;
They weep for her they cannot save,
And feel her holy worth.

Thou mountain land—thou land of rock,
I'm proud to call thee free;
Thy sons are of the Pilgrim flock,
And nerved like those who stood the shock
At old Thermopylae.
The laurel wreaths their fathers won,
The children wear them still—
Proud deeds these iron men have done,
They fought and won at Bennington
And bled at Bunker Hill.

There's grandeur in the lightning stroke,
That rives thy mountain ash;
There's glory in the giant oak,
And rainbow beauty in the smoke,
Where crystal waters dash
There's music in thy winter blast,
That sweeps the hollow glen;
Less sturdy sons would shrink aghast
From piercing winds like those thou hast
To nurse thine iron men.

And thou hast gems, aye living pearls,
And flowers of Eden hue;
Thy loveliest are thy bright-eyed girls,
Of fairy forms and elfin curls,
And smiles like Hermon's dew—
They've hearts like those they're born to wed
Too proud to nurse a slave,
They'd scorn to share a monarch's bed,
And sooner lay their angel head
Deep in their humble grave.

And I have left thee, home, alone,
A pilgrim from thy shore,
Thy wind goes by with hollow moan,
I hear a sigh a warning tone—
"Ye see your home no more!"
I'm cast upon the world's wide sea,
Torn like an ocean weed;
I'm cast away far from thee,
I feel a thing I cannot be—
A bruised and broken reed.

Farewell, my native land, farewell!
That wave has hid thee now—
My heart is bowed as with a spell,
This rending pang!—Would I could tell
What ails my throbbing brow!
One look upon that fading streak
Which bounds that eastern sky;
One tear to cool my burning cheek,
And then the word I cannot speak—
"My native land—good bye."

Long Island Sound H. P.

MISCELLANY.

From the N. Y. Constellation.
NOW AND THEN.

A Dutch farmer up the river, who deemed his own shrewdness more than an even match for that of "de tam Yankees," was one evening sitting before his door, with a mug of cider in one hand and a pipe in his mouth, when he was accosted by a stout looking man from the eastward with a pack on his shoulder.

"Good evening, mister—do you want to hire a man to work for you?"

"Vy, vat ish dat to you, replied the Dutchman, slowly taking the pipe from his mouth; "subbse I does, and subbse I does not; vat den?"

"O, nothing, nothing," said the traveller, leisurely taking the pack from his shoulder, and helping himself to a vacant seat, "I merely asked for information."

"Vell, subbse I does want to hire, vat may you ax; or in the virst place, vat can you do?"

"I can do a variety of things, such as ploughing, sowing, reaping, making hay and keep accounts upon a pinch, and pare apples upon a winter evening, and drink cider, and smoke a pipe, and all them little chores."

"You be tam mit your cider and pipes! I can do dat mine own zell, as well as any other man—and as vor keeping de accounts, I could not trust you nor any tam Yankee—I know do much for dat—But vat vill you ax de year for varmin' by de mont?"

"Thirteen dollars a month, with my board and washing."

"Dirdeen tollars! dat is do much—Pedween you and me, I wants to hire a man, but I vill not kive rich a brice. I can kit de besht hants vor den tollars de mont."

"That is very low wages; I could have got more and staid at home."

"Very vell; you can ko pack akin as zoon ash you likes; dat ish noutin to me, I knows vat I knows—and no tam Yankee shall come Biddy-fer me."

"Is ten dollars a month the most you will give a stout fellow like me?"

"Yaw."

"I suppose you will allow me the privilege of taking a mug of cider and smoking a pipe now and then, at your expense?"

"O yaw, yaw; I dont minds dat. A muck of cider and a bipe ish not much vor now and den. You're a pig aple peddled man, vat can airn den tollars a mont, if you can airn a benny, vit de schumokin and zo vort into de pargain. Yaceup Yahler knows vat he-ish about; let him alone vor dat."

The bargain was struck without any further haggling, and the traveller was invited into the house, took supper, and retired to rest. In the morning he informed the Dutchman that as he had proved himself so hard at a bargain, he should require a written contract specifying the particulars, and especially the drinking and smoking now and then.

"O, vor dat matter, I vill kive you de writing very villingly. Here, Brom, ko and dell dat are shquire Gobble to vetch himself here pevore no time, long mit his inkhorn."

"Stay, stay, Yahler," said the hired man; "you needn't give yourself that trouble; I can draw the writing myself."

"You!" exclaimed the Dutchman; "O yaw, I dare say you can do it; but de dyvel drust you. Vor mine bart I knows petter ash dat—you dont come ofer me mit de 'Yankee pass.' I zay Brom, you ko and vetch dat are coot-for-noutin shquire here, long mit his inkhorn. I'll no drust de tam Yankees."

"Squire Gobble soon came, and the contract was drawn up according to form. The hired man took care to have the exact words of the bargain inserted, viz:—That he was to have ten dollars a month for on year, and have the privilege of smoking and drinking cider now and then. The Dutchman put his mark to the contract, and then requested the 'squire to read it, that he might see whether it was correct. He listened with attention, and when the squire had concluded, he said:—

"O yaw—dat ish all right—dat ish no more ash I agreed to—he ish to schmoke and trinke citer now and den at mine exchpense—dat ish all right. Shquire Gobble, you may ko home mit your inkhorn; and you tam Yankee may ko to work."

"Certainly," returned the Yankee; but in the first place I'll smoke a little, and take a mug of cider."

"Vat! you pegin to schmoke and trinke citer zo quick?"

"Yes, I'll just smoke and drink a little cider now, and then I'll—"

"Vell, you schmoke out your pipe pretty suple, and den you come out to work in de fielt behind de barn."

Having given these directions, the Dutchman departed to his work, expecting the hired man would follow him in the course of two or three minutes. But he waited a long time, without seeing anything of the Yankee. At last he got out of all patience, and went in a rage to the house to see what the fellow was at. There he found him with a pipe in one hand and a mug of cider in the other, alternately puffing and quaffing, as though that was the only business of the day.

"Vy, you tam Yankee rascal!" broke forth the Dutchman, an't you got tone schmoking yet?"

"I have the privilege, you know," said the hired man quietly, "of smoking now and then and taking a drop of cider."

"Yaw, yaw, put you're not to schmoke and trinke all de time. You must come out to work behind de barn vere I dell you, and you must come quick too: I shall not come arter you more ash vonce more, I can swear to you."

With that the Dutchman flung out of the house in a great passion, and went again to his work. But the Yankee to his astonishment did not make his appearance. After working for some time in no very pleasant humor, he determined to post back to the house, and send the rascal adrift. When he entered he found him still engaged with the pipe and the mug of cider.

"O you coot-vor-noutin lazy cheatin tam Yankee rascal you!" said the Dutchman, stepping fiercely towards him and shaking his fist in his face, "Vat you mean, hey?"

"Don't be in a passion," coolly returned the Yankee.

"Not be in a bassion, hey!" said the Dutchman, with increasing rage; "not pe in a bassion! put I vill pe in a bassion ash much ash I please, and I'll sent you atrift about your pizness, very quick too. I'll not keep zich a yellow on my bremises—not I—zo you may bick up your tuds and clear yourself pevore I preak your tam head."

The enraged Dutchman seized a chair and was about suiting the action to the word, when the Yankee reminded him of the contract. Pulling the paper from his pocket, he said:

"I have a right by of this instrument, under your own hand, to smoke and drink cider 'now and then;' and so long as I go according to contract, you have no reason to find fault. Now as you perceive, I smoke;" giving a few lieusurely puffs; "and then as you perceive, I drink cider," lifting the mug to his mouth and taking a hearty swig—And now I smoke

again—and so on—all according to contract."

"Yaw, put you schmoke and trinke citer all de time; you do noutin else put schmoke and trinke citer."

"Very well," returned the hired man, "I'm not bound to do more than is specified in the contract. I merely smoke and drink cider now and then; and if now and then takes up all the time, it's no fault of mine, you know, it's strictly according to contract."

"De tyvel take de contract, and you too—you tam Yankee rascal! Put I'll let you know I vont schtand it—I'll have it broken up. Here, Brom, you ko and dell shquire Gobble to vetch himself here in a twinklin, mit his inkhorn, to unwritte dat rascally contract."

"There's no use in it," said the Yankee, "you can't unwritte it, nor break it up, nor get over it, nor round it."

"Brom, i zay," persisted the Dutchman, "vetch dat shquire here formit—I'll zee if de zame hand can't unwritte de contract dat rit it."

Brom was accordingly despatched for the squire, who came, and after wisely considering the matter, was of opinion that the contract was good—that the Yankee went strictly according to the letter—and that the letter and the spirit were one and the same thing.

"Den he has got round me arter all, hey?" exclaimed the Dutchman, with an air of the deepest chagrin. "I raly do't I vas more ash a match vor any cheating, Yankee in the whole land. Vell you misster hired man, vat schmokes and trinks citer now and den, vat shall I kive you to unpreak the pargain?"

"O, as to that matter," said the Yankee, "I've no occasion. I've got a good place, and have no desire to change."

"Put if I kive you a little schmart monies, you'll let me off, vont you? zay den dollars, vich vill bay you vor von mont's work?"

"No, friend Yahler, I like you too well to quit you so easily."

"Vell den, subbse I bays you vor de whole dime—I shall den save your poart and lodgings, pesides de schumokin' and de citer."

"Very well," said the hired man, "I won't be hard with you—pay me the hundred and twenty dollars, and I will throw you in the board, the smoking &c."

The money was counted out, and the Yankee, putting it safely in his pocket, shouldered his pack and departed. The next day the Dutchman was very much surprised to find his money returned, accompanied with the following letter written from the neighboring town, which with squire Gobble's help was found thus to read:

"Friend Yahler: I return your money, thank you for the pipe and cider, and just give you a bit of advice never to undertake to get round a Yankee again.

Yours, Sam Hill."

"Vell," said the Dutchman, "dat does peat all! who would have tought de tam Yankee vas zo honest? Put I'll take his advice, and never undertake to cheat an oder Yankee akain so long ash I live."

A CHRISTIAN GAMEOL.—A gentleman of fortune in—Square, gave his domestics permission to amuse themselves in the evening, and to invite such of their acquaintance as they thought proper. On consulting, servants agreed (one of them having a relation in the neighborhood who kept a masquerade room) to practice *High Life Below Stairs*, by appearing in masks. Their master, hearing of their intention, privately determined to make one in the frolic, as his wife was to spend the evening out; and the lady from some vagary or other, shortly after she had been on her visit, took her leave, went to a masquerade room, dressed as a Witch—called a hackney-coach, drove home—and mixed with the company. From his voice, and other circumstances, she quickly discovered her husband.

"Well, Madam Witch," cried he;—"what news from the air?"

"I'll tell you," returned she, in a whisper—"I'm just now from—Square with the news—that a certain married lady, on a visit to the Countess of—, is this instant eloped."

Off flew the husband, like an arrow, from a bow. No tidings of his lady in—Square.—He returned home in a great embarrassment, and desired the mask in character of a Witch, to step into an adjoining room. She attended.

"Witch or no Witch," exclaimed he, "tell me this instant, where's my wife?"

"Here, my love!" said she, taking off her mask.—He flew into her arms.

May all Christmas Gambols prove equally as innocent.

HIDDEN TREASURE.—The Maine Inquirer states that an old man passed thro' that town on his way from Richmond to the mouth of the Kennebec to dig up 13,000,000 doubloons, which were buried there many years since.

Monticello, the celebrated seat of Thomas Jefferson, with 500 acres of land has been sold to Dr. Barclay of Charlottesville Va. It is reported that the proprietor has some idea of establishing a silk manufactory there—Monticello abounds in white mulberry trees.

GLOWING DESCRIPTION.—A Lady writer in the Portland Courier, who signs Delila Delphina Dyspepsia, complains of a serious grievance to which she is often subjected, in the words following, to wit:—

"It is to look from my window, a hot July day, thermometer ranging at ninety and see the animal in the likeness of man, blowing through the meridian sun, covered with dust and perspiration, himself resembling a walking furnace—and carrying in one hand a great Etna-looking lobster, with unwieldy claws hanging down like red-hot shovels, and his body glistening like a Salamander—and in the other hand three or four long cucumbers, rank and bloated, like a toad that has grown in the shade of a pumpkin vine."

THE SIAMESE TWINS.—An argument offered by one of the Twins, at their late trial in Salem, afforded much amusement to the Court. It was nearly in this form, and was addressed to Mr. Prescott, the complainant:—"You swear you fraid o' me; you fraid I kill you, shoot you—at same time you know I have guns—you see I shoot you if I choose—and you keep round me, following me about—I ask you civilly not to follow me—you wont let me go away—you call me and my mother hard name—and yet you swear you fraid I kill you. Now, suppose I see man in my country, in Siam, he goes out into the woods, and sees a lion asleep—he say, 'Oh! I fraid that lion kill me'—what I think of that man if he go up and give that lion a kick and say get out you ugly beast?" I wish you answer me that." Bost. Cen.

We should suppose an extract like the following must be peculiarly interesting to the friends of President Jackson. We ask them to sound over the word *favorite partizan*, and to trill it upon the ear.

[General Jackson's letter to Mr. Monroe.

"The removal of public officers should not be effected to create a vacancy or to gratify the ambition of a favorite partizan." When this shall come to pass, "the patriot will have ample cause to tremble for the honor of his country, and the perpetuity of her republican institutions."—[General Jackson's Memorial to the Senate, 1820.

A girl, fourteen years of age, was cruelly murdered by some ruffian a-time since, in Geauga county, Ohio. A pedlar, named Barnes, was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the outrage.

Intelligence has been received in this country of the death of the Hon. John Murry Forbes, Charge des Affaires to Buenos Ayres, in the 60th year of his age, after a painful and protracted illness.

David Williams, the last surviving captor of Major Andre, died on Tuesday 2d inst. at Rensselaerville, N. Y. aged 79. His remains were interred at Livingstonville, with military honors.

The Baltimore Gazette says, a daily paper is about to be published in the city of Washington, avowedly to advocate the election of the Hon. John McLean to the Presidency of the United States.

On the 15th ult. at the Convention at Oxford, England, Washington Irving Esq. Charge des Affaires from the United States of America, received the honorary degree of Doctor in Civil Law.

A new Post Office has been established in Pownal—G. P. Thompson Post Master. All letters and papers intended for the North part of the town, should be directed to North Pownal.

Richard Bartlett, Esq. has withdrawn from the editorship of the Concord, N. H. Journal, and that paper, combined with the Statesman, is conducted by Messrs. Asa M^r Farland and George W. Ela.

A new Post office has been established in Boothbay, at Hodgdon's Mills, and called the Hodgdon's Mills Post Office. Henry Wright has been appointed Post Master.

It is stated that 44,485 persons have travelled on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, between Baltimore and Ellcott's mills, from January 1 to June 30th.

JOHN HARRIS, of Portland, is announced in the Workingmen's Advocate as a candidate for Register of Deeds for this county. Adv.

Mr. Speaker Stephenson has been re-elected to Congress from the State of Virginia, without opposition.

NEW-YORK REFORMED MEDICAL COLLEGE.

THE Public are respectfully informed that an Institution is established, and in successful operation, in the city of New-York Eldridge street, between Grand and Broome, denominated the "REFORMED MEDICAL COLLEGE," under the jurisdiction of the Reformed Medical Society of the United States;—that this Institution has arisen from its own intrinsic merits, notwithstanding the opposition of illiberal and interested Physicians, to an eminence and celebrity which has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of its friends.

In this College, a system of practice is taught altogether superior to that taught in other Medical Schools, or pursued by other Physicians, the remedial agents being principally derived from the vegetable kingdom. Its efficacy has been proved for more than half a century, combining the improvements of the most distinguished Medical Reformers of this or any other age. It has been tested in every variety and form of disease, and its salutary effects witnessed where the mercurial or mineral treatment had been pursued without the least effect, except great injury to the constitution. Its superiority has been so repeatedly demonstrated, as to satisfy the most wavering and sceptical; and it is chiefly owing to this success, that we are indebted for the elevated character and reputation of our Reformed Medical Colleges. In short, the system of practice we teach, "like the Doric Column, stands simple, pure and majestic, having fact for its basis, induction for its pillar, and truth alone for its capital."

The necessity of an Institution of this kind, under the direction of competent Professors, must be strikingly evident to all who have reflected upon the subject of medical Reform. The prevailing practice of Physic and Surgery is generally admitted to be replete with danger to the health and lives of mankind. MERCURY, the LANCET, and the KNIFE, are now the means chiefly relied upon for the removal of almost every disease incident to the human body, notwithstanding their deleterious effects are so universally known and experienced.

The benefits to be derived by an attendance at this Institution, will, we trust, be duly appreciated by those who wish to acquire a correct knowledge of the healing art. Here the Student will be taught all the ordinary routine of practice that is deemed necessary, in addition to the Botanical; and in consequence of his residing in the Institution, and pursuing a systematic course of study, combining each of these departments, he may acquire a knowledge of both in a short space of time, and at a very small expence, in comparison with that of other Medical Colleges.

The following are taught, both on the old and modern, or Reformed System; by lectures, recitations, examinations, and suitable text books:—

1. Anatomy and Physiology.
2. Materia Medica and Pharmacy.
3. Theory and Practice of Physic and Surgery.
4. Midwifery.
5. Theoretical and Practical Botany.
6. Chemistry.
7. Medical Jurisprudence, &c.

There being an Infirmary connected with the College, the Student will have the benefit of Clinical Practice; by which the experimental, or practical part of medicine, will be acquired with the theory.

There will be no specified time to complete a course of study, but whenever a student of qualified to pass an examination, he will receive a Diploma. Some will require one year, others two or more years, to complete a course of studies.

Students will have an opportunity of attending the New-York Hospital, in addition to the Infirmary, where many hundreds of medical and surgical cases are daily exhibited, and Lectures delivered, Operations performed, &c. with the benefit of an extensive medical library.

For the information of some, we wish to state that this System of Practice has no connection with that disseminated by Dr. Samuel Thompson.

REQUISITIONS.—The qualifications for admission into the school will be;—1. A Certificate of good moral character. 2. A good English education.

TERMS.—The price for qualifying a person to practice, including board and all the advantages of the Institution, will be at the reduced price of \$250, payable in advance; or \$150, in advance and \$150 at the time of graduating. Some allowance will be made for those in indigent circumstances.—The price of a Diploma will be ten dollars.

Every student will be expected to supply himself with bed and bedding, books, fuel, &c. which may be purchased in this city at a very small price.

We have the pleasure to announce that our School is in successful operation; there having been about thirty graduates during the present spring, and that there is an opening and a demand in every section of the United States for those educated in its Principles and Practice.

Those wishing further information, will please address a letter (post paid) to the undersigned.

The public are cautioned against the reports and misrepresentations of interested Physicians who are unacquainted with the System of Practice, and the Principles on which it is founded.

Students may enter the School at any period, but the Spring, or Fall, is preferable.

W. BEACH, M. D. PRINCIPAL.
N. York Reformed Medical College, May, 1831.

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